

TEACHING CHARITY BY CHART

TABLES THAT APPEAL TO THOSE AT THE CROWDED CITY SHOW.

Graphic Illustration of the Half Time Classes That Make a Quicker Appeal Than Columns of Type—Not All of Them Illustrate the Dark Side.

A greatly increased number of persons are daily attending the exhibition of conglomeration of population in New York in the Museum of Natural History, and yesterday afternoon there was a question of congestion to be considered while you waited. The subject of the exhibit would draw no such crowds if the manner of it were not so graphic. This one could easily determine by observing the groups about different exhibits. One, for example, which has always a crowd before it is a silhouette stretched across a wide window showing a line of children, with an inscription explains thus:

This line of children represents 1,500 of the children of New York City. It is a part school time. All the children on part time would reach 28 1/2 miles. The further these children are from school the nearer they are to the policeman.

At the head of the line of thirteen children is a teacher standing on the steps of a schoolhouse. The children nearest her appear to enter, but her uplifted hands forbid them. A group further from her are idle, then two boys are fighting, and the last two are playing craps, but an impending policeman is about to capture them.

All that that little picture and caption tells is told elaborately in leaflets which visitors pick up or take from the hand of an attendant, and stuff into their pockets indefinitely.

So it is with scores of subjects which the exhibit is designed to bring to thoughtful consideration of visitors. The story graphically told is followed with intense interest; the story told in words falls on listless ears.

Another popular set of silhouettes which particularly appeals to matrons gives the average height and weight deduced from measurement and weighing of 7,511 boys and 9,302 girls who live in tenements of one, two, three or four rooms. Take a row of silhouettes representing the naked bodies of four boys, each 5 years old, and the nearby scale shows that such dwellers in one room tenements average 39 inches tall and weigh 37.2 pounds; in two room tenements the figures are 39.9 inches, and 38.9 pounds; three rooms, 40.1 inches, 39.5 pounds; four rooms, 40.4 inches, and 40.1 pounds. Approximately the same progressive increase in stature and weight is shown in the series representing girls of the same age. There is the whole story of a fat and uninteresting pamphlet told at a glance; the less space the child has at home the shorter and thinner the child is. It makes subscribers for some anti-congestion movement without a word being spoken or a page read.

The society, which tries to better the conditions of work and the wages of sweatshop laborers, has a series of exhibitions which are eloquent. Your attention to the general problem is called by a large and inscribed "Law regulating home work do not prevent employment of children or restrict hours of women's or children's home work."

This is effective only in sharpening attention to what follows. First is a display of many finished articles made in the tenement houses, as, for example, a dozen men's neckties, bright new silk, the kind which you sell for \$1.50 each in the shop. A sign tells you that home workers get 35 cents a dozen for lining and hand sewing ties. It is a high unit rate, but the work is difficult and slow, and the average wage of the workers is \$4 a week.

Now you are getting interested in the problem and pass over with more understanding to a group of large photographs showing the home workers as they are found at their tasks. But photographs are deceptive; they always convey an accurate idea of spaces, of physical conditions. But this idea is accurately conveyed in the next exhibit in the series.

Here is a reproduction of the properties, as the stage folk say, of a tenement room 8 1/2 feet, in which seven persons—a mother and six children—are engaged in making artificial roses. Excellent choice of work! All in the room, which is the figures of the workers, which may have been supplied by the artist of the Eden Musee. This room contains eight chairs or stools, a table (around which all the rosemakers sit or stand), a common kitchen table, a three-quarter iron bed on which is thrown a collapsible iron crib, and a washstand. The room is crowded, the clothes hang over the foot of the bed or are thrown on the floor.

Next to this is shown the same room at night. The collapsible crib has been expanded and two children are asleep in it, the three-quarters bed is occupied by the mother and two children, and the work table and washstand drawn close together make a table for two more.

Not all of the exhibition is designed to show conditions which give Hughes pronounced "intolerable." Improvements are noted as well. Large wheels show how blocks of existing tenements built under the requirements of the new law. These show at a glance that such tenements do not exclude air light and fresh air from the maker; that their public hallways are light and ventilated. By the side of that model is another of one of the many still intact which were built under the old law, in which there were dark and unventilated; in which the halls were dark and narrow and the "courts" mere air wells twenty-eight inches wide with no means of ventilating them at the bottom. Such a comparative exhibition gives heart to the visitors; they know that agitation and work have accomplished something; they join another anti-congestion society.

A chart shows a "bad air block." Blocks of color, deep purple, red and fall in height on a large map, and you learn that the town of purple represents the death rate from acute respiratory diseases in that bad air block of children under 5 years of age—48 per 1,000. Another chart shows how many children per 1,000 live in a bad air block under five in that block—82.2. Strangers to New York, of whom there are many among the visitors, look at these charts and read that the block is a bad air block, and that it is a bad air block, and that it is a bad air block.

Where is that awful block? they ask, with frightened eyes. Where are such hideous conditions permitted? "It is near Police Headquarters," says one answers.

BIRMINGHAM'S SPEED TRIAL.

New Scout Cruiser Does More Than Half a Knot Better Than Required.

DR. CLARK DUNLOP'S WILL

Leaves \$150,000 to Wife for Life and Then to Go to Charity.

The will of Dr. Clark W. Dunlop, who died a few days ago, after a Sheriff's jury had declared him insane, was filed for probate yesterday. It contains provisional bequests to charitable and religious purposes amounting to \$150,000. The estate was estimated in the lunacy proceedings at between \$50,000 and \$100,000.

The will was made in 1903, before Dr. Dunlop had become a victim to senile dementia, which attacked him a couple of years ago. By it a fund of \$150,000 is created for the benefit of the widow, Eliza Dunlop, on condition that she shall not remarry. On her death or remarriage the fund is to be split up into two sums, one of \$100,000 to go to the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church and another of \$50,000 to be divided in equal shares between the Young Women's Christian Association, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Bible and Fruit Mission of the Public Hospitals, the Children's Aid Society and the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless of New York city.

There are several bequests of \$5,000 each to nieces and nephews, and a similar amount is left to Charles Sumner Miller, "my friend and trusted legal adviser," who filed the will and who is also named as an executor. With him are joined the widow, the Union Trust Company and Frank H. June of Chicago as executors. The widow inherits the doctor's jewelry, of which the will is said to be a large amount, and \$30,000 goes to the trustees of Woodlawn Cemetery to erect a plain flat memorial over the grave of a nephew, Samuel H. Dunlop, who died in 1901, and to the trustees of the cemetery and graves of the Dunlop family adjoining.

A. F. OF L. TO TALK POLITICS.

Labor Leaders to Meet in Washington on Wednesday Next.

The local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor received official copies of a call yesterday for a special conference of representatives of all its national and international unions in Washington on Wednesday to settle on the future policies of organized labor as represented in the A. F. of L. The federation has a membership, according to its records, of more than 2,000,000 in a hundred or more national and international unions, and the president of the executive council of the federation, Samuel Gompers, is expected to attend the conference, as well as a large number of delegates from the local branches. The meeting, the call says, will be one of the most important in its results ever held in the history of the A. F. of L.

In a statement made last evening Herman Robinson, the Eastern representative of President Gompers of the A. F. of L., said that the issuing of the call for the meeting meant that matters so important are to be considered that President Gompers and the executive council desire before taking them up to have instructions regarding them from all the unions, and continued:

AN INVENTOR KILLED BY GAS.

John Burry, an Expert in Printing-Telegraphy, Dead at Rosebank, S. I.

John Burry, electrical engineer of the Stock Quotation Telegraph Company and inventor and manufacturer of the Burry printing-telegraph system in use by that company, was asphyxiated by gas early yesterday morning at his home at Rosebank, Staten Island.

Mr. Burry went to bed at 11:30 o'clock on Wednesday night, telling his wife to awaken him at 7 o'clock yesterday, as he was going to New York and Philadelphia. He slept alone in a room on the second floor of the house, which is the old Bachman mansion. In the room was a combination jet for gas and electricity, and electric light was burning when Mr. Burry was in the room Wednesday evening preparing for bed. It is supposed that in turning off the electric current he accidentally turned on the gas.

SCHOONER HITS COAL BARGE.

Six Master Bumps the Schuykill and Both Are Badly Damaged.

Boston, March 12.—As the result of a collision last evening off Cape Cod between the six-master schooner Mervin E. Crowley and the coal barge Schuykill, the latter vessel reached Provincetown this morning leaking badly, with her pumps constantly in operation to prevent sinking. The tug Conestoga, from Philadelphia, was bringing into port the barges Paxtang and Schuykill. About 8 last evening, off North Truro, the Crowley came down the Cape shore and struck the Schuykill, a vessel of 1,200 tons, which was bound for Provincetown. The Crowley was from its position and causing the barge to begin leaking. The Conestoga anchored the Paxtang and under a full head of steam started to tow the barge, but the Schuykill, the latter vessel was in danger of sinking, but the tug succeeded in getting her into Provincetown harbor, where she could be grounded on the mud. The Crowley was also damaged in the crash. She anchored off Nauset, evidently clearing away the wreckage, and at 9:15 this morning she started toward.

COFFIN TOO BIG TO CARRY.

So They Lowered It With Block and Tackle From Sixth Story.

A crowd gathered at Ninth avenue and Fifty-third street last night to watch the funeral of Mrs. Margaret Morgan, who died yesterday at her home, at 104 West Fifty-third street. She weighed over 300 pounds, and it was necessary to lower the coffin from a sixth story window in order to get it into the hearse. The coffin itself weighed several hundred pounds, and was taken up stairs in pieces. When the undertaker found that he couldn't get it out under the turns in the stairway men from a piano factory rigged a fall and tackle from the roof and then removed the window sash. After the funeral service the coffin was lowered without mishap to the ground. Meanwhile so many persons stopped to look on that the police had to keep them in bounds.

COULDN'T REPLY TO GOV. FORT

MODERATOR SHUTS OFF JERSEY CITY'S "BOXING PARSON."

Governor Had Told the Congressionalist Conference Enforcement of Present Excise Laws Should Precede Local Option—Dr. Scudder's Reply Cut Short.

The Rev. John L. Scudder, Jersey City's "boxing parson," was foiled yesterday afternoon in an attempt to "put on the gloves" with Gov. J. Franklin Fort of New Jersey after the latter's address on proposed temperance legislation, now agitating the Apple Jack State, at the windup of an all day session of the Northern New Jersey Congressional Conference in the Waverly Congregational Church, Jersey City. He had just got nicely going on the subject of the Governor's views when the moderator called him to order. A little later the lid was further put on him on Dr. Scudder's local option opinion by a unanimous vote on a sudden motion to adjourn.

At the morning session the conference adopted a resolution endorsing the efforts of the Anti-Saloon League to obtain the passage of the local option bill, which it considered "a just measure, demanding the American right of home rule in local affairs." This gave the Governor his cue and Dr. Scudder and the rest of the congregation listened to him with much interest.

The Governor began by saying that he was not opposed to local option, but believed first in the enforcement of the existing excise laws and the enactment later of other laws further regulating the liquor traffic.

"We have been talking about this glorious republic of ours and its great system and forgetting the man, the individual," he said. "Women are generally to be found on the right side of a moral question, and I really believe the women of New Jersey elected me. I don't mean to be false to either the men or the women if God gives me the power. The individual man should do his duty."

The Governor said that he only had the power to suggest legislation and veto or approve bills, and added: "Remember that the power behind the Legislature is not always speaking for righteousness."

"I said in my canvass," he continued, "that I would obey the Constitution and did not propose to interfere with the Legislature. I am not a boss. I don't believe in the boss system in the State or in politics. I am going to be responsible to no man; only to my conscience and to my God."

"You are in a position to accomplish great things in this State if you don't try to undertake too much and destroy what you are trying to do. This is a powerful thing [the liquor traffic]. You can resolve and all that, but unless you exert your power and influence all the time you will not succeed. When you are weak the other man is at work. He never ceases to marshal the evil powers; never, day or night. Let the individual citizen believe what is right. Don't criticize a man you believe is doing what he thinks to be right."

"Lots of people are shouting against the present President. There is a man in the United States but believes he is a honest man and has an honest belief at heart. I differ with him in several things. I'm not going to criticize him. I'm going to stand behind him and hold up his hands."

Dr. Scudder is an out and out local optionist and says he doesn't care who knows it. He recently sent two letters to Gov. Fort telling him he was going to happen to him and the State legislators if they didn't give the church folks what they were after. He never had the pleasure of meeting the Governor until yesterday.

When the Governor finished talking the parson arose to start off what the program called a "discussion."

"I am very glad," he said, "to hear the Governor say that he is not opposed to local option. We have been trying for some time to get him to express himself."

Then the moderator called the speaker to order by saying that the "discussion" should apply solely to a previous address by Mornay Williams of New York on "Christianity and the Social Problem" and that the conference had agreed that there should be no public discussion of the Governor's speech.

The Chief Executive signified that he would be pleased to hear Dr. Scudder and to say, but the moderator held the lid down and the minister quietly and gracefully subsided.

At the close of the session Dr. Scudder and Gov. Fort shook hands as if they were really and truly delighted to meet each other and the dominie said "I was very glad to hear you say that men should become active. That's just exactly what we're going to do. We're going to politics and we're going to hustle for all we are worth."

Men's Underwear

Spring Weights

I. & R. Morley's

Bleached India Gause Cotton Underwear

Shirts with long, short sleeves and sleeveless. Drawers regular, short inseam and knee length.

Shirts, sizes 34 to 44..... 75c
Drawers, " 28 to 44..... \$1.00

English Balbriggan Underwear

Shirts with long and short sleeves. Drawers with regular, short inseam and knee length.

Shirts 34 to 42..... 85c 44 to 50..... \$1.00
Drawers 28 to 36, \$1.00 38 to 50..... \$1.25

French Balbriggan Underwear

medium weight, made of fine Maco Yarn. -Shirts with long or short sleeves. Drawers with regular and short inseams.

\$1.00

Lord & Taylor

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

Smith Gray

Water colors are those that will not run during the laundry process. The new Spring Shirts are in these stationary colors, our price \$1.15.

Handsome Gloves in new shades of tan and gray—all weights—foreign and domestic makes. Price \$1.50.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.

NEW YORK Broadway at Warren St. Roadway at 31st St.

BROOKLYN Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave. Broadway at Bedford Ave.

ATTRACTIVE OFFERING.

Our Spring unfinished Worsteds, Suit or Overcoat, to measure, \$20. Coat and Trousers, \$17. The style, material, tailoring and value must meet with your approval, or they remain here.

Write for samples and booklet of Spring styles.

ARNHEIM

Broadway & Nin'h St.

Kennedy

112 CORTLANDT ST.

Compare these prices

Russet Shoes
Lutton, 3.98
E. somewhere 6.00
Patent Leather
Button Shoes,
3.98
worth 6.00
(Shoe Trees FREE)
A Sale of Odds and Ends
and Samples, 1.90 & 2.19
for Shoes Worth 3.00 to 4.00

SALES BY AUCTION.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.
333-341 Fourth Avenue, S. E. Cor. 23th St.
Henry A. Hartman, Auctioneer.
Consolidated Sale No. 39 by auction of

The Provident Loan Society
of New York
Of the collateral for unpaid loans made between Nov. 1 and Nov. 30, 1902, both inclusive.

FOURTH AVENUE OFFICE.
Loans No. 51064 to No. 58283, both inclusive, and all collateral left over from former sales.

ELDRIDGE STREET OFFICE.
Loans No. 12481 to No. 12817, both inclusive, and all collateral left over from former sales.

WEST 42d STREET OFFICE.
Loans No. 2012 to No. 466, both inclusive, and all collateral left over from former sales.

EAST 125th STREET OFFICE.
Loans No. 57141 to No. 58071, both inclusive, and all collateral left over from former sales.

WILLIAMSBURG OFFICE.
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WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, Mar. 13-14, 1903.
At 10 o'clock each day.
EXHIBITION (MAY) FRIDAY, Mar. 14th and 15th, 1903.

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THE SPRING FABRICS

EVER HAVE THE

SPRING FABRICS BEEN SNAPPER IN DESIGN THAN FOR THIS SEASON.

A BIT EARLY PERHAPS, BUT OURS ARE READY IF ONLY FOR EXHIBITION PURPOSES.

MEANTIME, A GOOD MANY MEN ARE READY FOR SPRING HATS AND SCARFS.

WE ARE SHOWING ALL THE DESIRABLE MODELS IN HEADWEAR AND EXTREMELY CHOICE PATTERNS IN NECKWEAR.

Cooper Square and Brooklyn stores open Saturday evening.

Browning, King & Company

Broadway at 33d St. Cooper Square at 5th St. Fulton Street, Brooklyn

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.50 SHOES FOR MEN

I make and sell more men's \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, and wear longer than any other \$3.50 shoe.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$4.00 SHOE

CAN'T BE EQUATED AT ANY PRICE.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$5.00 SHOE

CAUTION W. L. DOUGLAS name and price stamped on bottom. If not, it is not a W. L. DOUGLAS shoe.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$6.00 SHOE

W. L. DOUGLAS \$7.00 SHOE

W. L. DOUGLAS \$8.00 SHOE

W. L. DOUGLAS \$9.00 SHOE

W. L. DOUGLAS \$10.00 SHOE

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